

WHAT A LEADING AGRICULTURIST SAYS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota University Gives an Unbiased Opinion.

In a letter to "The Farmer," St. Paul, dated Sept. 1st, 1901, Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota State University, has the following to say, after having made a trip through Western Canada:

The capabilities of the immense area known as Western Canada are but little understood on this side of the line. Our people are apt to look upon it as a region of frost and snow, a country in which but small portion of the land relatively will ever be tillable because of the rigors of the climate. True, the climate is cold in winter, but Western Canada has, nevertheless, just that sort of climate which makes it the most reliable wheat producing country in all the continent.

AN IMMENSE AREA. Western Canada is not only an immense area, but the same description will apply to those portions of the country that are capable of being successfully tilled or grazed. Nearly all of the prairie Province of Manitoba can be brought under cultivation, although probably not one-third of its surface has been laid open by the plough. Assiniboia to the west is a grain and stock country. Saskatchewan to the north of Assiniboia has had adaptation for the same. This also may be said of Alberta to the west. Here lies what may be termed a grain growing and stock producing empire, the resources of which have been but little drawn upon comparatively, viewed from the standpoint of the agriculturist. When it is called to mind that even in the Peace River country, several hundreds of miles north of the Canadian boundary, wheat was grown which won a premium at the World's Fair in 1893, the capabilities of this country in wheat production loom up more brightly than even the brilliant Northern lights of the land that lies toward the pole.

ADAPTED TO STOCK AND GRAIN PRODUCTION.

The region under consideration is, however, mainly adapted to growing grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and stock, but certain areas, especially towards the mountain, are only adapted to ranching, except where irrigation will yet be introduced. This, of course, can be done successfully along the many streams that flow down from the Rockies, and water the country towards the east and north. The adaptation of the country for wheat production is of a high character. The cool nights that usually characterize the ripening season are eminently favorable to the filling of the grain, and to the securing of a plump berry, and consequently large yields. The crop this year is a magnificent one. In Manitoba and the Territories it should certainly give an average of more than 20 bushels per acre. But should the yield be not more than 20 bushels, the crop will be a most handsome one, owing to the large area sown to wheat. Many farmers only grow grain. But those who do succeed as well in growing oats and barley as in growing wheat, hence these foods for live stock should always be abundant. Some grow cattle mainly and others combine the two. The last named, of course, is doubtless the safest of the three during a long course of years, that is to say, where such farming is practicable.

QUALITY OF LIVE STOCK.

It was a pleasurable surprise to note the high quality of the stock. The average of quality in cattle is higher than the average of cattle in our State, unless in the dairy classes. This opinion is not reached rashly or without ample opportunity for investigation. I spent three long days in the showing at Winnipeg making the awards in the beef classes. I question if any of our states, single handed, could make such a showing in cattle. It was my privilege to make the awards at several shows, and at all of them were evidences that much attention is given to the improvement of the stock. I noted carefully the character of the herds that grazed along the railroad and everywhere the high average of the quality of the stock was in evidence.

REASONS FOR QUALITY IN STOCK.

The quality of the grass is good. Many of the settlers came from Ontario, and had been schooled as to the value of good stock before going west. The railroads and the Government have taken deep interest in making it less difficult and costly to the farmers to secure good males.

Those who are anxious of changing their residence should bear in mind that the lands in Western Canada are many of them free and others reasonably cheap.

Information will gladly be given by any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

Accounting for It.

Blanche—It isn't easy to find anything new in wedding presents. May—No. So many people have been married.—Puck.

Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

The Judges at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit.

This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great exhibitions in Europe and America.

How She Knew.

"That is your husband rapping!" announced the maid. "My husband rapping?" said the widow, absently. "gracious! he must have forgotten his night key!"—Philadelphia Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



WHERE IS THE CHURCH STEEPLE?

SANITARY TENEMENTS.

Good Dwellings Benefit Not Only the Health But the Morals of the Poor.

There is no agency in the world that has a greater influence upon the welfare of the people than the social environment. Experience shows that improvements in the dwellings of the poor have had a decided influence upon the character of the inmates. Under existing conditions, providing better habitations for the poorer working classes seems to be a proper subject for the consideration of state and municipal governments. The first and most important step is the enactment of proper sanitary and building laws and the inauguration of a thorough system of tenement house inspection. Second in importance is the expropriation of property in the crowded districts. Another step, which is common in European countries, is the encouragement of model tenement enterprises by granting them special favors, such as reducing the tax rates, ceding land, granting subsidies and making loans at a low rate of interest. Lastly, when private and philanthropic enterprises refuse to provide proper housing facilities it becomes the duty of the authorities to do so, says Municipal Affairs.

New York has the best sanitary code and the best organized corps of sanitary inspectors of any American or European city. Philadelphia and Chicago have in recent years made improvements in their sanitary laws and ordinances relating to tenement houses. Existing regulations in Boston and Brooklyn are fairly comprehensive, and their health departments are well equipped. New York is the only large American city that has done anything toward the expropriation of crowded and unsanitary districts for park purposes, and that only since 1895. For many years European cities have turned their attention in the direction of making parks, playgrounds and other breathing spaces where they are most needed. This is especially true of the large cities of Great Britain—London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Dundee.

Nothing has been done by public authorities in American cities in the way of encouraging model tenement enterprises, except negatively, by the enactment of sanitary and building regulations. In England the public authorities have gone farther. In the United States no steps have been taken to erect municipal tenements. On the other hand in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham and Huddersfield dwelling houses have been constructed and are being managed by the municipal corporations.

While in exceptional instances municipalities may be justified in providing healthy homes for the poorer working classes, the great work of furnishing homes for these people devolves upon commercial and philanthropic enterprises. Philanthropy has done much in European cities toward accomplishing this end, but it alone can do but a very small proportion of the work needed in all large cities. The great problem with respect to model tenement houses is how to secure the investment of capital on a paying basis in such enterprises.

During the last 20 years large tenement enterprises have been successfully organized and operated in many cities of America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Sweden. Some of these institutions are organized on a purely commercial basis and distribute their net earnings as dividends, being limited usually

Peace Tests of Bravery.

Peace has its tests of a sailor's or a soldier's bravery no less severe than those of war, though they may be less glorious. Few civilians would fancy the duty which has been assigned to several naval officers of sealing themselves up in the new submarine torpedo boat Fulton, of shaking then below the surface of the water and of remaining there from 12 to 15 hours. The officers and men who are to undergo this experience will breathe bottled air, so to speak, the necessary supply of atmospheric fluid being contained in compressed air flasks.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

His Favorite Dish.

Stuyvesant—What is your favorite dish? Joblots—Well, I don't know that I have any, but I think I should like a gold plate about as well as anything.—Somerville Journal.

Neatness in Butter Packages.

A creamery that has a reputation of neatness in packing finds itself sought not only by the commission men, but by large grocers that want an article that looks well. This matter of looks is especially important in butter that goes to the homes of the wealthy. They will form opinions on the looks of things. Two packages of butter may be similar in quality, but if one is put up in better style than the other the buyers are prejudiced in favor of that package, and the eaters, if they have seen the package, will actually imagine that the butter is of better flavor. This helps sales.—Farmers' Review.

Disposing of Coal Ashes.

What to do with the coal ashes is a problem with some. They are of little or no value as a fertilizer, but can be used with advantage on roads or paths. The ashes may be spread and a little soil thrown over them when they will soon harden. Another plan is to level the walkway, excavating a few inches below the general surface, pour on a coating of coal tar and then cover thickly with ashes. When dry repeat with more coal tar and ashes until three or four coatings are given. In a short time the walkway will be as hard as stone.

The road to knowledge is a succession of switches.

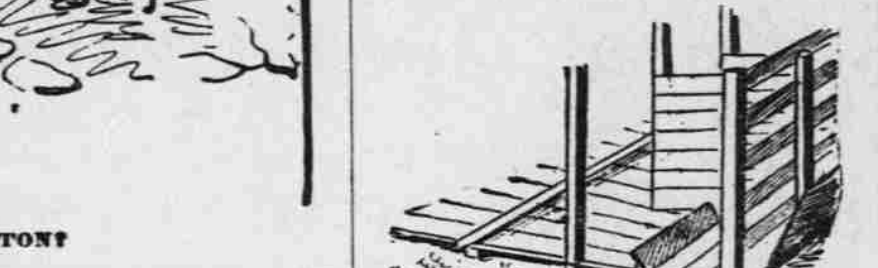
The road to knowledge is a succession of switches.

PLAN OF COW STALL.



It Saves Feed, Lessens Labor and Is Calculated to Insure Absolute Cleanliness.

The great principle that makes this stall a practical success is the fencing of the cow back to the ditch, says E. C. Eckert, in Pacific Homestead. The fence A A is put on either side of the post to suit the length of the cow, or for a short cow can be moved toward the cow's head several inches by nailing on a 4 by 4 stud on the post next to the cow, then putting the bars A. The feed box is 18 inches wide and the flange board in



PRACTICAL COW STALL.

front of the cow 7 inches high, which, on to the 3 by 3 studding underneath, makes the top edge 10 inches high from platform. The latter is 6 feet 6 inches from the ditch to the front edge of five-foot post.

The slanting manger is 3 feet from the floor of the feed alley and leaves an opening at the top of 18 inches, where all feed is placed in the feed trough, there being sufficient room at A (say 6 inches) for grain, ensilage or cut fodder to pass down, but hay, whole fodder or straw will not pass down, but will remain so that the cow can eat them through the bars (A).

The partitions between the cows are 3 feet 6 inches apart, 4 feet high and 3 feet 6 inches long. There are no partitions in front of the bars (A), except 12 inches above the bottom of the feed box, so that the cut feed and grain rations remain in its own cow's manger. But the whole length of the hay manger is clear from end to end, and, if wanted, any long fodder can be distributed in it in good shape. The platform should drop from manger to ditch not less than 2 inches.

TREAT THE COWS WELL.

It Does Not Pay to Make Dairyings Subservient to Any Other Work on the Farm.

When we talk about preserving the quality of milk in hot weather we must remember that some milk keeps better than others. I mean by this that there are different grades of resistance to the action of degenerative bacteria, and that some milk will keep sweet and pure longer than other kinds under the same conditions. How is this to be accounted for? one would naturally ask. First, the healthfulness and vigor of the cow in a great measure warrant the healthfulness and purity of her milk, as does also the character of the food she eats. Pure, healthy milk will not sour or taint prematurely under the most adverse atmospheric conditions. One frequent cause of a rapid degenerative change in milk in hot weather, a cause that is too often overlooked, is the overheating of cows prior to milking. To rush cows into the stable from the pasture night or morning is to excite them sufficiently physically to heat their milk to a feverish point, quickly undermining its quality. So in order to preserve milk in hot weather, aeration, ice and cold water are a mockery unless the cows are kept cool and free from irritation. This reason I have prepared to use for even the most intelligent dogs to assist in driving cows to and from the pasture. The presence of such a dog is sure to excite some nervous, sensitive cow, and such are usually the best milkers, and her lactical yield, if alone affected, will leave the product of the whole herd. Cows should always be handled and driven very deliberately, and to some experienced people who can always control their temper should be put about them. Get up early enough in the morning so that you will not have to hurry the cows in from pasture, and quit field work early enough at night for the same reason. When a farmer ceases to consider dairying simply as "doing chores," but regards it as one of the most important interests he has on his place, then he will be prepared to make his cows pay. Never make dairying subservient to other work unless you have no need of a dairy income.—George E. Newell, in American Cultivator.

Neatness in Butter Packages.

A creamery that has a reputation of neatness in packing finds itself sought not only by the commission men, but by large grocers that want an article that looks well. This matter of looks is especially important in butter that goes to the homes of the wealthy. They will form opinions on the looks of things. Two packages of butter may be similar in quality, but if one is put up in better style than the other the buyers are prejudiced in favor of that package, and the eaters, if they have seen the package, will actually imagine that the butter is of better flavor. This helps sales.—Farmers' Review.

Disposing of Coal Ashes.

What to do with the coal ashes is a problem with some. They are of little or no value as a fertilizer, but can be used with advantage on roads or paths. The ashes may be spread and a little soil thrown over them when they will soon harden. Another plan is to level the walkway, excavating a few inches below the general surface, pour on a coating of coal tar and then cover thickly with ashes. When dry repeat with more coal tar and ashes until three or four coatings are given. In a short time the walkway will be as hard as stone.

The road to knowledge is a succession of switches.

The road to knowledge is a succession of switches.

In Death Valley.

Tourist (on vacation, as he meets a stroller along the road)—I say, you are the first one that I have met in this horrid walk. Is it always as dead as this in this neighborhood?

Name—Dead? Worse! If it wasn't for an occasional funeral in the place you would not see life here from one end of the year to the other.—N. Y. Times.

Keeping the Secret.

Old Bachelor Uncle—Well, Charlie, what do you want now?

Charlie—Oh, I want to be rich.

Uncle—Because I want to be petted. Ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted, because you are rich. But it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell it!—Stray Stories.

Thrown from His Cab and Killed.

The following is a most interesting and, in one respect, pathetic tale:—

Mr. J. Pope, 42 Ferrar Road, Streatham, said:—

"Yes, poor chap, he is gone, dead—horse bolted, thrown off his seat on his cab he was driving and killed—poor chap, and a good sort, too, mate. I was in your see, who use the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil that made a new man of me. 'Twas like this: me and Bowman were great friends. Some gentlemen had given him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which had done him a lot of good; he only used half the bottle, and remembering that I had been a martyr to rheumatism and sciatica for years, that I had literally tried everything, had doctors, and all without benefit, I became discouraged, and looked upon it that there was no help for me. Well," said Pope, "you may not believe me, for it is a miracle, but before I used the contents of the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which poor Bowman gave me, I was a well man. There it is, you see, after years of pain, after being refused oil, embrocations, horse liniments, and spent money on doctors without getting any better, I was completely cured in a few days. I had another bottle, thinking the pain might come back, but it did not, so I gave the bottle away to a friend who had a lame back, and can speak too highly of this wonderful pain-killer."

In the Department Store.

"I want to get a dog collar," said the customer.

"Yes, sir," replied the absent-minded saleswoman, who had recently been transferred to the department, "what size shirt do you wear?"—Philadelphia Press.

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE—Native Steers—4 50 to 5 50

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

POPK—Mess New—16 00 to 17 00

COTTON—Middling—4 75 to 5 00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red—75 00 to 76 00

CORN—No. 2 Yellow—65 00 to 66 00

Very Popular Plan.

The route between New York and Chicago by way of the Lackawanna Railroad is growing in popularity. It takes people through some of the finest scenery in America, over splendid roadbeds, in excellent cars that are noted for their fine riding qualities. The dining-car service is worked on the principle of order what you want and pay for nothing else—a plan that is very popular. You may have your meals as cheap or as expensive as you please. Service is on the European plan. Individual club breakfasts or suppers, calculated to please the most fastidious, are furnished at a minimum cost of 35 cents.

A Shrewd Man.

Gooph—Old Gettit is a smooth customer. Whoo—So they say. "Did you ever hear about the time Boonville offered a subsidy for manufacturing establishments, and he planted a rhubarb field and got in on the fund, because he was promoting several pie plants."—Baltimore American.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Norway's coast-line is 1,700 miles in a straight line, but over 12,000 if followed round the fjords. Fifteen thousand islands have been charted in her belt of islands.

In Haroldsveik, in the Shetlands, a whalebone viking drinking horn in good condition was found recently in a grave that contained human bones, together with those of horses and dogs. The grave is probably that of a sea king buried with his horse and dog in the time of Harold Harfag, 1,000 years ago.

Last year the pope's vineyard in the gardens of the Vatican yielded bountifully, but owing to some carelessness in putting up the wine, much of it spoiled, and had to be sold at six cents a quart. This year there was a prospect for another good harvest, when a hailstorm destroyed the whole crop and damaged the vines so badly that they will probably be barren next year.

A CLERGYMAN'S DISCOVERY.

Fredericksburg, Ind., Dec. 2.—According to the positive declaration of Rev. E. P. Stevens, of this place, that gentleman has found a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys and urinary organs. For years he suffered severely with these complaints, incontinence of the urine, making life a burden to him, but he never ceased experimenting in the hope that some day he would discover a remedy. After many failures he has at last succeeded and is to-day perfectly cured and a well man, and explains that his recovery is due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. This remedy has been successfully applied to many cases of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other Kidney Diseases, and there seems to be no case of the kind that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure. This is the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORMID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. DO YOU WORK IN THE WET? THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING.

SURE PROTECTION ON SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE FOR SERVICE. LOOK FOR THE CATALOGUE FREE. SHOWING FULL LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 42.

FOR FREE SAMPLE OF OUR ELASTIC OIL-RESISTING RUBBER FOR THE CURE OF CANCER, TUMORS AND SKIN DISEASES. Write, I. C. FETTER, R. P. 12144 Olive St., St. Louis.

Best for the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put in metal boxes, every bottle has a C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

No Limits. Mrs. Talk—Emma is very fond of embroidery. Mrs. Gossip—Yes, she even ruffles her temper.—Boston Herald.

I am sure Pisco's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Some men can always get great profit in other people's business. Then they go in, and lose money.—A. C. Lion Globe.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are as easy to use as soap. No muss or fuss.

Every man thinks his writing is better than that of anyone he ever knew.—A. C. Lion Globe.

A domestic bull gets a man in hot water.—Chicago Daily News.

AN OPEN LETTER

Address to Women by the Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mrs. E. C. Smith.

"My Dear Sisters:—I believe in advocating and upholding everything that will lift up and help women, and but little use appears all knowledge and learning if you have not the health to enjoy it.

"Dear Sister, in your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset